

John Farmer

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, to the Author.

"I thank you, Sir, for the copy of your Geography, which you have been so kind as to send me. I have examined the statistical part, to which you particularly refer my attention, and I find it truly a valuable addition to the work, and constituting a convenient Repertory of the matters of which Tabular views are presented."

Montpelier, March 8, 1823.

J. Madison presents his respects to the Rev. Dr. Morse and to his Son; with acknowledgments for the copies of the "New System of Modern Geography," and the "New System of Geography Ancient and Modern," with which he has been favored.

He has not been able to give them a particular examination. A very cursory one has left no doubt, that each will bear a very advantageous comparison with any similar compilations; whether its merits be tested by the materials and plan of the work, or by its literary execution. "The General Views," particularly of the United States, and as amplified in the larger work, must make it extremely interesting; and the sketch of "Ancient Geography" forms a useful supplement to the smaller one. The several maps in the atlas have the appearance of more than ordinary neatness.

Messrs. Richardson & Lord,

Gentlemen—I have examined with due care and attention, your late edition of Morse's Geography. I think the work, in every respect, well adapted to the use of schools, and most cordially recommend it to the patronage of the American public. With respect, yours truly,

A. PARTRIDGE.

Military Academy, Norwich, Vt. March 25, 1823.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Frederick Beasley, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, to the senior Editor.

"I have received with pleasure your School Geography and Atlas, and shall recommend in future the use of it, in preference to any I have seen. I think it contains more useful information comprised in a small space, than any other volume of the kind I have ever met with."

Extract of a letter to the senior Author, from Rev. Asa Lyman, dated Morristown, N. J. 17th June, 1822.

"Rev. and Dear Sir—I have now only just time to say to you, that I have examined your late edition of Geography and Atlas—am pleased with it, and immediately introduced it into my Academy. I have since ordered every one that has occasion to get a Geography, to procure yours, and have determined to make use of no other. I say to you sincerely, that I like it better than any other. You have hit the nail on the head. The plan is such as pleases me. Your Atlas is admirable. I have no doubt but that it will go extensively. I recommend it above others wherever I have opportunity."

See 3d page.

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

AUGUST, 1824.

BIOGRAPHY.



REV. JOHN SMITH, D. D.

Professor of the Learned Languages at Dartmouth College.

[Extracted from the Eulogium of President John Wheelock.]

The Rev. JOHN SMITH, D. D., a descendant from worthy parents, was born on the 21st day of December, 1752, in the parish of Byfield, in the State of Massachusetts. Early in life, so soon as his mind was susceptible of rational improvement, his father entered him at Dummer school, under the instruction of Mr. Samuel Moody. It is unnecessary to take notice of the developement of his juvenile mind, his attention to literature, and especially his delight in the study of the ancient oriental languages. That distinguished master contemplated the height to which he would rise in this department; and his remark on him, when leaving the school, to enter his institution, was equal to a volume of eulogy.

Dr. Smith took his first degree in the year 1773. He still resided at the College with unremitted ardor in his literary pursuits. His mind was not wholly isolated in one particular branch. Philosophy, geography, criticism, and other parts of philology, held respectable rank in his acquirements; but these yielded to a prevailing bias; the investigation of language unceasingly continued his favorite object. The knowledge of the Hebrew, with his propensity, led him to the study of theology. He filled the office of tutor in the College, when an invitation was made to him from Connecticut to settle in the ministry.

At this period, in the year 1778, the way was open to a professorship in the learned languages. On him the public eye was fixed. He undertook the duties, and entered the career of more splendid services, in the republic of letters. His solicitude and labors were devoted to the institution

during its infantile state, embarrassed by the revolutionary war. He alleviated the burthens of the reverend founder of this establishment ; and administered comfort and solace to him in his declining days.

From that period, in 1779, Dr. Smith continued indefatigable in mental applications, faithful in the discharge of official duties ; and active for the interest of the society, through scenes of trouble and adversity. The board of Trustees elected him a member of their body. The church at the College, founded by my predecessor, entrusted with him, as pastor, their spiritual concerns, and were prospered under his prudent and pious care. God blessed his labors ; a golden harvest reminds us of the last. I may add, that his qualifications, as a divine, were appreciated abroad ; and have been acknowledged with marked respect by a public and honorable body.

To the force of his various exertions, under divine providence, justice demands, that we ascribe much in the rise and splendor of this establishment.

The Creator, in his wisdom, has not formed the individuals of the human race with universal genius. Cicero appears to have been the only instance, among the ancients, of the same person embracing the various arts and sciences, and excelling in each. One mind seems to have been adapted to only one kind of improvement, so that it might mature in its varieties, by the more effectual labors of all. But can this truth justify the usage of the ancient Egyptians, and as continued in India, confining the different professions to particular families ? Human institutions cannot control the laws of nature. Genius, restrained, can never advance. Happy, when education, and circumstances, conduct it in the course, which nature designed. Thus, in regard to him, whose merit now demands our tribute.

While surveying the circle of knowledge, and justly estimating the relative importance of its different branches, still his eye was more fixed on classical science ; and his attachment seemed to concentrate the force of genius in developing the nature of language, and the principles of the learned tongues, on which the modern so much depend for their perfection. The Latin, the Greek, and the Hebrew, were almost familiar to him as his native language. He clearly comprehended the Samaritan and Chaldaic ; and far extended his researches in the Arabic.

Some, perhaps, may think less of the importance of grammar ; because, like the atmosphere, its use is common,

though necessary. Will such believe, that the enlightened Greeks and Romans assigned a place to its professor, as well as to philosophers and poets, in the temple of Apollo; could they conceive, that Suetonius devoted himself to write the history of Illustrious Grammarians? Plato gave rank to this art in his sublime works; and Aristotle more largely discussed his principles. A croud of Stoic philosophers enlisted in the service. Varro, Cicero, Messula, and Julius Cæsar, treated of the same, and did honor to the subject.

The eminent attainments of Dr. Smith in the knowledge of the languages are attested by multitudes, scattered in the civilized world, who enjoyed his instruction. They will be attested in future times, by his Latin Grammar, published about seven years ago; and by his Hebrew Grammar, which has since appeared. In each of these works, in a masterly manner, he treats of every matter proper for the student to know. Each subject is displayed in a new method, with perspicuity, conciseness, simplicity, and classic taste. His Greek Grammar, we may suppose, will exhibit the same traits, when it shall meet the public eye. This last labor he had finished, and committed to the printer a few months before his decease.*

If we turn to take a moral view of this distinguished votary of science, new motives will increase our esteem. What shall I say of the purity of his manners, his integrity, and amiable virtues? These are too strongly impressed on the minds of all, who knew him, to need description. He was possessed of great modesty, and a degree of reserve, appearing at times to indicate diffidence in the view of those less acquainted. But this, itself, was an effusion of his goodness, which led to yielding accommodation in matters of minor concern; yet, however, when the interest of virtue or society required him to act, he formed his own opinion, and proceeded with unshaken firmness. Those intimately acquainted with him can bear witness; and it is confirmable by invariable traits in his principles and practice during life.

The virtues of Dr. Smith were not compressed within the circle of human relations, which vanish with time. Contemplating the first cause, the connexions and dependencies in the moral state, his mind was filled with a sense of interminable duties. He was a disciple of Jesus. The former President admired and loved him, and taught him theology. The latter, as a divine and christian, embraced and incul-

* It has been since published, and is much approved.

cated the same doctrine,—*peace on earth, and good will to all men.* This amiable spirit actuated his whole life, and added peculiar splendor to the closing scene.

His intense pursuits of science affected his constitution, and produced debility, which more than two years before, began to be observed by his friends. It gradually increased, but not greatly to interrupt his avocations 'till six weeks before his death. While I revive the affliction at his departure, its accompanying circumstances will assuage our sorrow. The thoughts of his resignation to Divine Providence through all the stages of a disease, that rapidly preyed upon his vitals, his composure, serenity, and christian confidence, remain for the consolation of his friends, and instruction of all.

Such is the character of Dr. Smith, which I have endeavored faithfully and impartially to depict. Some there are, who, by a flash of achievement, have like Pisistratus and Demetrius, received the burst of applause from a deluded people. Many surrounded with the trappings of wealth; many decorated with titles; many descended from ennobled ancestors, have been flattered while living by parasites, celebrated at their death by hirelings, and to their memory statutes and monuments were erected, but such glory vanishes like the falling star, and its possessors are consigned to oblivion. How different is the honor consecrated to merit; to the memory of him whose departure we now lament! The fame of Dr. Smith does not arise from wealth, nor descent from titled ancestors. It has no borrowed lustre. He was indebted wholly to his genius, his labour, and his virtues. His monument will exist in the hearts of his acquaintance; and in the future respect of those, who shall derive advantage from his exertions. Dr. Smith died at Hanover, in April, 1809, aged 56.

REV. TIMOTHY WALKER.

On the 2d September, 1782, died the venerable TIMOTHY WALKER, the first minister, and one of the first settlers, of the town of Concord, N. H. He was born at Woburn, Mass. in 1706; after having graduated at Harvard college, in 1725, he pursued the usual course of theological studies. On the 18th of November, 1730, upon the unanimous invitation of the proprietors of the new township of Penacook, [Concord] he was ordained their pastor. After his ordination, Mr. W. returned with the council, and soon came up with

his wife, and other settlers, with four of their wives. These were the first women that came into the town, excepting two who passed the previous winter in the block-house, (meeting-house.) Mr. W. erected his house on *Horse-shoe pond* hill; but after the Indians became hostile, he removed his house into a fort which he had erected, and remained within its walls, with seven other families, until the wars in which the Indians engaged, were ended. During this time, the house of worship stood without the walls of the garrison, where the inhabitants attended armed and in companies.

Many anecdotes are related of Mr. W. which prove him to have been a favorite with the Indians, who even in times of danger and hostilities, were hospitably entertained within the walls of his fort. The merciless cruelties of the Indians, exercised most frequently upon the weak and defenceless, had created a sentiment of hostility against them, which now, as their extermination seemed rapidly approaching, rendered these little offices of friendship very delightful to them. An Indian never forgets a benefit, and many of them regarded Mr. W. as a father and friend.

The years of Mr. W. until the dispute between Bow, (or rather the government of New-Hampshire) and Concord, were passed in opening and improving his farm, and in the discharge of his parochial duties. At this time, he was chosen agent for the town to defend their law suits, and for this purpose he made three voyages to England. Sir William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, was his counsellor and advocate in the first cause. The last case detained him in England about two years. During this period, he had frequent interviews with Lord Mansfield at his Chambers, who the year before, was his counsel, and the conversation was often relative to the affairs of America. Mr. Kilby, an eminent merchant of Boston, was at that time in London, and introduced Mr. W. to many of the Ministry. From the manner and spirit of their remarks, when they spoke of America, he was convinced, and observed to the late Dr. Chauncey, "that nothing but the absolute submission of the colonies would satisfy Britain, and that, in the end, we must have a war with Old England and a league with France."—He was ever a firm advocate for the rights of the colonies, and at the commencement of hostilities in 1775, although far advanced in years, he encouraged the people to be decided and persevering in the struggle for their Independence. He was chosen by the town a delegate to the first Provincial Congress, and evinced great ardor in the

American cause, and an unshaken conviction of its justice and success. He did not live, however, to see the truth of his predictions, and the accomplishment of his most sanguine wishes.

Mr. Walker's zeal in the cause of his country was firm and untiring. When Capt. Jonathan Eastman returned from Saratoga, bringing the first intelligence of the victory, Mr. Walker came running out to meet him, eagerly inquiring "What news? friend Eastman! what news?" The captain related to him the joyful tidings; and the good old patriot exclaimed, "Blessed be God! the country is saved—I can now die in peace!"

In his ministry, Mr. Walker was extremely tolerant.—Firm in his own tenets; yet to others of different persuasions, kind and charitable; forcibly recommending to all what he adopted himself, the Bible alone as the rule of their faith and practice. Under his ministry, for 52 years, the town was harmoniously united in one congregation, and he died universally lamented by a people, among whom he had lived in honor and usefulness.—*Moore's Annals of Concord, N. H.*

HON. THOMAS W. THOMPSON.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON was born in Boston, Mass. in the month of March, in the year 1765. His father, the late deacon Thomas Thompson, was a native of Alnwick, in North-Britain. His mother, Isabella White, was born in Glasgow, in Scotland. The period of their emigration from Europe to Boston is not recollected. They removed from Boston to Newburyport when he was quite young. He was fitted for college at Dummer Academy, in the parish of Byfield, in Newbury, Mass. by the venerable Samuel Moody, a preceptor, who was no less distinguished for talent at governing his pupils, than for his thorough knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. He entered the college at Cambridge in the year 1782, and received the degree of A. B. in 1786. Soon after he left college, the insurrection in Massachusetts, of which Daniel Shays was nominal leader, broke out, and he entered into the army as an aid to General Lincoln, commander of the army of Massachusetts, and served during the whole campaign, in a severe winter, and until the insurrection was quelled. He afterwards pursued the study of theology, in order to qualify himself for the pulpit. While engaged in that study, he was appointed a tutor in the college at Cambridge; he ac-

cepted the appointment, and was very much a favorite with the students, to whom he was rendered peculiarly agreeable by the suavity of his manners, and native, easy, unaffected politeness—qualities, at that day, too rare among the learned instructors of colleges. Leaving the office of tutor, he commenced the study of law, under the tuition of Theophilus Parsons, “the giant of the law,” who then lived at Newburyport. Being admitted to practice at the bar, he came into New-Hampshire in June, 1791, and commenced practice near the south meeting-house, in Salisbury, where he remained about one year, and then removed to the river road, in Salisbury, where he continued in the practice of law until he went the first time to Washington, a representative in Congress. He then withdrew from judicial courts, though he continued through life to give advice as a counsellor at law. Soon after he came into this State, his talents, industry, integrity, and knowledge of the law, introduced him to a very extensive and lucrative practice, and he became well known at the bar, in most of the counties in this State.

In the year 1801, he became a member of the board of trustees of Dartmouth college, and continued such, until he resigned his seat a short time before his death. Of this board, he was an active and efficient member. He was, from 1805 to 1807, a Representative, and once a Senator in the Congress of the United States. He represented the town of Salisbury once or twice in the Legislature. After his removal to Concord, he was several times elected a Representative of that town. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State at a time when party spirit was at its greatest height; and, even at that time, his political opponents bore willing testimony to his candor, ability and impartiality in the discharge of the duties of that office.

In the year 1809, he removed from Salisbury to Concord, where he ever after resided until his death. In August, 1819, he sat out on a journey to Quebec, and was on board the steam-boat *Phoenix*, bound from Burlington to Canada, at the time of its destruction by fire at midnight on lake Champlain. The vessel was all on fire, and the people on board were leaving her in two small boats, while he was left asleep. Waking, he saw the situation of the vessel, and that the last boat was leaving her. He jumped into the boat, already filled nearly to sinking, and was the last person who escaped from the burning vessel. The terrors and fatigue of that night probably produced the disease which put a period to his life. He died October 1st, 1821.—*Moore's Annals.*

Historical Notices of Newspapers published in the State of New-Hampshire.

[Continued from page 180.]

The second newspaper printed in New-Hampshire was commenced by Thomas Furber, at Portsmouth, in 1765. Furber was a native of Portsmouth, and served his apprenticeship with Daniel Fowle. Some zealous whigs, who thought the Fowles were too timid in the cause of liberty, or their press too much under the influence of the officers of the crown, encouraged Furber to set up a second press in the province. He accordingly opened a printing-house toward the end of 1764, and soon after published a newspaper, called

The Portsmouth Mercury and Weekly Advertiser.

Containing the freshest and most important Advices, both Foreign and Domestick.

Its first appearance was on the 21st of January 1765.—It was introduced with an address to the public, which states that,

“The Publisher proposes to print Nothing that may have the least Tendency to subvert good Order in public and private Societies, and to steer clear of litigious, ill natured and trifling disputes in Individuals ; yet neither opposition, arbitrary Power, or public Injuries may be expected to be screen'd from the Knowledge of the People, whose Liberties are dearer to them than their lives.”

The Mercury was published weekly on Monday, on a crown sheet folio, from a new large faced small pica from Cottrell's foundry in London.*—Imprint—“ Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, Printed by Thomas Furber at the New Printing Office near the Parade, where this Paper may be had for one Dollar or Six Pounds O. T. per year ; One Half to be paid at entrance.”

The Mercury a few weeks after its first appearance, was very irregular as to its size. It was most commonly comprised in a sheet of pot or foolscap, printed “ broadsides,” but occasionally on half a sheet of medium or demy, as paper could be purchased at the stores the moment it was wanted.

The typography of the Mercury, the new type excepted, did not exceed that of the Gazette. The collection of intelligence was inferior ; and this paper was not supported by any number of respectable writers more than the Gazette.

* Not celebrated for producing the best types.

Before the first year of the publication of the *Mercury* ended, Furber took as a partner, Ezekiel Russell, and his name appeared after Furber's in the imprint.

They who, in the greatest degree, encouraged the *Mercury*, very warmly opposed the stamp act, laid on the colonies at this time, by the British parliament; indeed, the spirit of the country rose in opposition to this act; and, although some publishers of newspapers made a faint stand, yet few among those more immediately attached to the British administration, were hardy enough to afford this measure even a feeble support. The *New-Hampshire Gazette*, which some thought would not appear in opposition to the stamp act, came forward against it; and, on the day preceding that on which it was designed the act should take place, appeared in full mourning; contained some very spirited observations against this measure of government; and continued to be published as usual without stamps.

The *Mercury* did not gain that circulation, which it might have obtained, had its editors taken a more decided part; and, either defended government with energy, or made the paper generally interesting to the publick by a zealous support of the rights and liberties of the colonies.

In consequence of the neglect of the publishers to render the *Mercury* worthy of publick attention, the customers withdrew, and the paper, after having been published about three years, was discontinued.

The printing materials were purchased by the Fowles, and Furber became their journeyman. Having been taught plain binding, though not very skilful either in printing or binding, he undertook to connect it with the printing—but did not prosper in the undertaking. Russell was born in Boston, and learned the art of his brother Joseph Russell, who was the partner of Green. He left Portsmouth upon the failure of his enterprize there, and worked with several printers in Boston until 1769, when he commenced business again on a small scale, in a house near Concert Hall. He afterwards worked in Union-street, and to his printing business, for a time, added that of an auctioneer.

In November, 1771, he began a political publication, entitled "*The Censor*." This paper was supported, during the short period of its existence, by those who were in the interest of the British government.

Russell removed to Salem in 1774, and attempted the publication of a newspaper, but did not succeed. He again removed, and went to Danvers, and printed in a house

known by the name of the Bell tavern. In a few years he returned once more to Boston ; and, finally, took his stand in Essex-street, near the spot on which grew the great elms, one of which was then standing, and was called "Liberty tree." Here he printed and sold ballads, and published whole and half sheet pamphlets for pedlers. In these small articles, his trade principally consisted, and afforded him a very decent support.

The wife of Russell was indeed an "help-meet for him." She was a very industrious, active woman ; she made herself acquainted with the printing business ; and, not only assisted her husband in the printing house, but she sometimes invoked her muse, and wrote ballads on recent tragical events, which being immediately printed, and set off with wooden cuts of coffins, &c. had frequently "a considerable run." Russell died September, 1796, aged 52.

From 1767 until 1775, the Gazette was the only paper published in the province.

The third newspaper which appeared in New-Hampshire, was issued from the press in Exeter, near the close of the year 1775, and published, irregularly, by Robert Fowle, under various titles, in 1776 and part of 1777, until discontinued. It was printed on a large type, small paper, and often on half a sheet.

It was first entitled, "A New-Hampshire Gazette." Afterward, "The New-Hampshire Gazette."—"The New-Hampshire Gazette, or, Exeter Morning Chronicle."—"The New-Hampshire [State] Gazette, or, Exeter Circulating Morning Chronicle."—"The State-Journal, or, The New-Hampshire Gazette and Tuesday's Liberty Advertiser." These, and other alterations, with changes of the day of publication, took place within one year. It was published, generally, without an imprint.

In the last alteration of the title, a large cut, coarsely engraved, was introduced ; it was a copy of that, which had, for several years, been used in The Pennsylvania Journal,* and the same which Rogers, some time before, had introduced into the Salem Gazette and Advertiser.

*The device was an open volume, on which the word "JOURNAL" is very conspicuous ; underneath the volume appears a ship under sail, enclosed in an ornamented border ; the volume is supported by two large figures ; the one on the right represents Fame, that on the left, one of the aborigines properly equipped. This device remained as long as the Journal was published, excepting from July 1774, to October, 1775, during which time, the device of the divided snake, with the motto—"UNITE OR DIE," was substituted in its room.

[To be continued.]

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS—No. CII.

GOVERNMENT.

In the two last numbers I considered the evils which result from a council purely executive, and suggested an amendment which would prevent most of those evils, and at the same time afford a greater degree of security to the people. But there are other principles and practices relating to appointments, that have not been mentioned, which require attention.

Our constitution gives the sole and exclusive right to the governor and council, to appoint all our judicial officers. The law limits and establishes the precise number of judges of which the superior court, courts of common pleas, and of probate shall consist; and the executive can neither increase nor diminish that number. This is as it ought to be—the number of judges should depend upon stable laws, and not on the will and pleasure of a single branch of the government, which is not only subject to, but actually changes almost every year. But there is one class of judicial officers, justices of the peace, the number of whom is neither fixed by the constitution or law, but depends upon the will and pleasure of the executive, which is sometimes exercised without due consideration. In several of the States, the number of justices of the peace is expressly limited by law; and such a limitation partakes more of the nature of legislation, than of executive authority. Such a law would relieve the executive of much trouble, distribute those offices more equally through the various parts of the State, and produce a uniform system, to which every executive would be obliged to conform.

I lay it down as a rule, that there ought to be no more justices of the peace appointed, than what are necessary to perform the duties of that office, promote the public interest, and accommodate the people. The propriety of this rule is too just and clear to be questioned: for we are not permitted to create offices to confer honor, or reward merit, but solely to serve the publick. The principles of our government forbid the establishment of nobility and knighthood—we distinguish no man by stars and ribbands, or sinecure offices. Indeed, if we were allowed to confer a title of honor as a reward for eminent talents and great public services, the office of justice of the peace is *too common* to be considered as a *mark of distinction*. Justices are so numerous, and so many of them have so little information and respectability, that many good men refuse to associate with them.

A simple statement of duties which a justice is by our laws required to perform, will shew that we have more than we want, and that many who are in commission are altogether *useless* to the

publick. Originally, justices were mere *conservators of the peace*, and had no other jurisdiction, or duties to perform; but their duty is now divided into two classes—civil and criminal. Our laws authorize them to issue process against offenders, and if upon examination, the accused appears guilty of an offence which exceeds their jurisdiction to try, the justice is to require him to give security for his appearance at the Superior Court, and for want thereof, to commit him to prison: but they are to decide on petty breaches of the peace, thefts, and other minor offences. They are also authorized to try civil suits of a small amount; issue warrants against persons accused of bastardy, and bind over the accused to trial; take depositions of witnesses, and the acknowledgment of deeds; administer oaths to officers and witnesses; and where selectmen or proprietors' clerks refuse or neglect, they are to issue warrants for calling meetings. These are the principal, if not all, the duties required of a justice; and surely one to a town, a few towns excepted, would be sufficient for those purposes.

According to the most accurate account I have been able to obtain, the number of justices in New-Hampshire, at this time, exceeds a *thousand*. They are more numerous than is necessary, whether we consider the duties they are to perform, or the proportion they bear to our population, rateable polls, militia, or our towns. There is more than one justice to every two hundred and forty-four inhabitants, to every forty-two rateable polls, and to every twenty-nine men who belong to the militia; and on an average, nearly five justices to each town, though some of the towns have very few inhabitants. On the first of June, 1816, the whole number of justices was nine hundred eighty-four; in the three years following, they were reduced to eight hundred and three; but within the last five years, two hundred new additional appointments have been made. For this great increase, no reason has been assigned, and perhaps for the best cause, that none existed.

The office of a justice of the peace is necessary, and should be held by men who possess the confidence and respect of the people; but whenever they become too numerous, the public withdraw their esteem, and the office itself is degraded: for in such a number there will be some who are ignorant, intemperate, dishonorable, and dishonest men, who, to increase their emoluments, will promote petty suits, and encourage a spirit of litigation—the curse and scourge of society. The evils which such an officious justice introduces into a town are great, and in some places more burthensome to the people than all the taxes they pay. Whenever the executive appoint more justices than is necessary, it is difficult to stay their course—every unnecessary appointment forms a precedent for another. This abuse of power is too often exercised for the purpose of increasing the patronage of the governor and councillors. Justices' commissions are

given as a reward for the services of a certain class of their advocates and partizans. Though I consider such a course in the executive, as founded in error and mistake, because, by every such appointment, they disappoint more *office-seekers* than they gratify, and, what is of more importance, induce high-minded men to withdraw their support; yet, to remove this temptation from the executive, I think a law, limiting and fixing the number of justices hereafter to be appointed in each county, would be *useful*, and indeed, has now become necessary to restrain the executive.

Some may imagine I have dwelt longer on this subject, than its importance required. To such men, permit me to say, that every measure which tends to remove *temptation* from the executive department, to limit judicial officers to such numbers only, as the public interest requires, and to render those more respectable, merits the consideration of all, whose object is to make the government as perfect as the nature of man will permit. And I may add, that justices of peace are a class of men whose influence in society is considerable; and that the influence of some of them is not from their talents, information, or virtues, but simply from their office. Their influence of such justices, in general, is not good, but evil, and by appointing more than is necessary, that kind of influence is increased.

The authority of the executive to appoint militia officers is confined to the general and field officers; the generals and colonels appoint their staff, and the field officers their captains and subalterns; and the governor is bound to commission them. In the appointment of the general and field officers, the executive is not bound to promote the oldest officers, but may prefer merit to rank. The great number of field officers that are annually appointed, and the impracticability of obtaining the necessary information who are best qualified, will justify the executive in appointing the senior officers in the regiment. But as there are only a few general officers to be appointed, the safest course is to appoint those who have the most merit and best qualifications for those offices, without regarding their former rank. Appointing general officers according to seniority may, and in fact has, raised men to the command of a brigade and even a division, who were never qualified to be captain of a company. Unqualified military officers in high command, degrade the militia and disgrace themselves. Neither the people or the soldiers can respect the military establishment, when illiterate men, grossly ignorant of military science, and without the habits and manners of the gentleman and the officer, are placed at the head of a division or brigade. A due regard to the respectability and usefulness of the militia, should, therefore, induce the executive, in appointing the general and field officers, to prefer merit and qualification to every other consideration.

A few observations upon the mode of making nominations, will close this branch of our enquiries. Our constitution originally required, that the nomination should be made seven, but now only three days, before the appointment. The space of time that is required to elapse between the nomination and the appointment, was intended to afford opportunity to the members of the executive board to consider and investigate the character and qualifications of the person nominated, and prevent the evils which too often result from a hasty and sudden decision upon first impressions. Soon after the constitution took effect, the practice commenced of nominating several persons for an office, when only one could be appointed. The chief magistrate, at that time, was eminent for the good qualities of the heart; he neither distrusted the purity of other men's motives, or suspected any thing improper in that course; but some of his council were artful and intriguing, and under the pretext that it was necessary to prevent delay which a seven day's nomination would occasion, in case a majority should decline to appoint the man whom they nominated, they prevailed upon the chief magistrate to adopt that rule. This practice continued until some years after the first year of governor Gilman's election, who, on mature consideration, renounced that mode, and nominated only one person for an office. This last mode was continued, I believe, without a single exception, until the last year, when governor Woodbury again resorted to the former practice.

The nominating of several persons, when but one can be appointed, appears to me improper. It fosters intrigue and management from the time of nomination, till the time the appointment is made. Instead of fixing the attention of the governor and council to a single object, it tends to create a diversity of opinion, and make divisions in the executive department—evils that ought to be studiously avoided. It also tends to divide public opinion, for as soon as a nomination is made, it is usually known, and becomes the subject of conversation, and every man who is nominated, is sure to have advocates who support his pretensions to the office. And as it respects the individuals who are nominated, but not appointed, instead of conferring an honor upon them, it unnecessarily wounds their feelings. It is a declaration to the world, that the executive have maturely considered their character and qualifications for the office in question, and are of opinion that they are not worthy of it. If there are advantages in this mode of proceeding, they are so inconsiderable that they have escaped my notice.

CINCINNATUS.

June 3d, 1824.

SKETCHES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

[Extracted from Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.]

Mr. CALHOUN, the present Secretary of War, (or Minister of War) is one of the five. and the youngest among them. He has distinguished himself in Congress, by his intrepid eloquence, and, in the cabinet, by some bold and able, but hazardous undertakings. He is nearly six feet in height, walks very erect, so that his stature appears even greater than that : has very dark expressive eyes : high cheek-bones, and a square forehead, with a physiognomy rather of the Scotch character : talks with singular rapidity and vehemence, when at all excited, and electioneers more barefacedly, and with less address, than any other of the five candidates. He is too young a man for the office, and has little or no chance of success : he is very ambitious, and fully aware of the consequences if he should fail. His adversaries say that he will jump before he comes to the still ; and *must* clear the passage, or be thrown out forever. They are probably right. But if he should be elected, and it is quite possible, though not probable that he will be, he will seek to distinguish his administration by very high-handed measures. Such a course would be natural to most ambitious young men, who find it easier to design than imitate ; pleasanter to open a new path for themselves, than to follow any that another has opened ; and a much finer thing to suggest a great improvement, for another to carry into execution, than to assist in consummating the plans of another, particularly in a government, which, on account of the quick rotation in office, will seldom permit any one man both to originate and consummate any great political measure.

Mr. CRAWFORD, the Secretary of the Treasury, (corresponding with our Chancellor of the Exchequer) is the second candidate. He is a tall, stately man, more than six feet high, and large in proportion. He was a school-master ; and, it is said, has killed his man, a circumstance not at all against him with the Southern Americans, but very much so among the men of New-England, who reprobate duelling as absolute murder. Mr. Crawford is fuller of political resources than Mr. Calhoun, and manages his cards more adroitly ; but then his enemies, and those who are opposed to him, are men of a more serious temper, and a more steady determination, than those of Mr. Calhoun. Their opposition to Mr. Crawford is chiefly that of principle ; and not

political, so much as moral principle ; while their objection to Mr. Calhoun grows chiefly out of his youth, temper, and indiscretion. The influence of Mr. Crawford's character, should he be elected, will be chiefly felt in the domestic administration of the government : that of Mr. Calhoun, on the contrary, would be most operative upon the foreign relations of the American people.

Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the present Secretary of State, (premier) son of the former President Adams, and the third candidate, is one of the ablest statesmen, and most profound scholars of the age. The chief objections to him are, that he is the son of a distinguished federalist,—that he is an apostate from the federal party,—that his father was a President before him, which, in a country so very republican as that of the United States, in its horror of any thing *hereditary*, is, or ought to be, an insurmountable objection to the son, although three other Presidents, and a whole generation, have already intervened between the reign of the father, and the pretension of the son ; and that he is the present Secretary of State, occupying an office from which the President has been taken so frequently, that it is come to be considered as a certain stepping-stone, and the very next one to the Presidential chair. These are formidable objections to a jealous people, whose *theory* of government is about the finest that the world ever saw ; and it is possible that they may outweigh all other circumstances—practical virtue, and great talent, in the day of trial.

Mr. Adams has represented his country at several European courts ; and it is known that his influence has been felt and acknowledged in the most unequivocal manner by that of Russia.

He is a fine belles-lettres scholar ; was a lecturer on judicial and popular eloquence in Harvard University, (New-England ;) and has published a very valuable work on the subject of Rhetoric and Elocution. The most unlucky, and most unworthy thing that he has ever done, to my knowledge, is one that he can never be justified for having done. He consented, some years ago, to deliver the fourth of July oration at the Capitol in Washington ; and in delivering it, forgot that he was no longer John Quincy Adams, an American citizen, justly exasperated at the indignity with which the genius, and literature, and hospitality of his countrymen had been treated here, and fully justified in expressing his indignation—he forgot that he was no longer a private citizen, in whom such a thing would be justifiable—and did not recol-

lect that he was the Secretary of State for the United States—the chief organ of the government, in whose language on such an occasion, all philippic, reproach, and re- crimination, would be undignified and mischievous; a perpetual precedent for other and humbler men. I could applaud the spirit of the man—but cannot help pitying that of the politician and statesman, while so employed. As the oration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, the polite scholar and accomplished gentleman, it was pleasant to read; but as the work of a statesman,—the deliberate manifestation of sentiment, by the Secretary of State for the United States, it was undignified and indiscreet.

In a time of peace, Mr. Adams would be better calculated to advance the reputation of his country abroad, than any other of the five candidates. Literature, and literary men, would be more respectable under his administration than they ever have been; and the political negotiation of the country would continue to be, what it has been, during his occupation of the office which he now holds in the cabinet, profound, clear, and comprehensive.

Let any one imagine the effect of his presence and manner upon some foreign ambassador, (no matter from what country of Europe he may come,) who should see him for the first time, as I have often seen him—The gentleman from abroad, familiar with the pomp and circumstance of royalty at home, and through all the courts of Europe, it may be, and full of strange misapprehension of republican simplicity—imagining it to be what it generally is, either rude and affected,—worn for the gratification of the mob—or the natural manner of uneducated people, who are not so much superior to, as they are ignorant of, courtly parade, yet prone to imitation nevertheless, has prepared—we will suppose, for an introduction to the President of the United States:—a single attendant announces him.—He is ushered into the presence chamber, without any ceremony, into a very plain room, furnished not so handsomely as it is common to see that of a respectable tradesman in England.

He sees a little man writing at a table—nearly bald, with a face quite formal and destitute of expression; his eyes running with water; his slippers down at heel—fingers stained with ink; in warm weather wearing a striped seersucker coat, and white trowsers, and dirty waistcoat, spotted with ink; his whole dress, altogether, not worth a couple of pounds; or, in a colder season, habited in a plain blue coat, much the worse for wear, and other garments in proportion; not

so respectable as they may find in the old-clothes bag of almost any Jew in the street.—This man, whom the Ambassador mistakes for a clerk of the department, and only wonders, in looking at him, that the President should permit a man to appear before him in such a dress, proves to be the President of the United States himself. The stranger is perplexed and confounded; he hardly knows how to behave toward such a personage. But others arrive, one after the other—natives of different countries, speaking different languages.—Conversation begins. The little man awakes. His countenance is gradually illuminated—his voice changes. His eyes are lighted up with an expression of intense sagacity, earnestness, and pleasantry. Every subject is handled in succession—and every one in the language of the stranger with whom he happens to be conversing, if that stranger should betray any want of familiarity with the English language—What are the opinions of this Ambassador here? what does he know of the address and appearance of Mr. Adams? Nothing. He has forgotten the first impressions; and when he has returned to his house, it would be difficult to persuade him that the President of the United States is either dirty in his dress, little, or poorly clad.

GENERAL JACKSON is the next candidate. He is a man of a very resolute and despotic temper: so determined and persevering, that, having once undertaken a measure, he will carry it through, right or wrong; so absolute, that he will endure neither opposition nor remonstrance. He has a powerful party in his favour; but his enemies are also very powerful, and ready to go all lengths in preventing his election. He has gone through every stage of political service.—He has been successively a judge, a general, a governor, and a senator. He is a man of singular energy, decision and promptitude—a good soldier and would have been a great captain had he been educated in the wars of Europe. His countrymen hold him to be the greatest general in the world; but he has never had an opportunity to show his generalship. His warfare with the Indians; and his victory at New-Orleans though carried on with sufficient skill for the occasion, were of a nature rather to develop his talent as a brave man, than as a great general.

His countrymen give a bad reason for desiring to promote him to the Presidency. They admit the great ability of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay in the Cabinet; but then they contend that Gen. Jackson has no rival in the field.

Granted if they please—but what does that prove? In case of war, Gen. Jackson's services would be wanted in the field, not in the presidential chair. And in a time of peace, his talents as a general would be useless. It would have been a better reason to give for his election to the war office; and yet it would have been a bad one there. In a time of peace, the manners of General Jackson, who is a very erect, stiff, tall, military man, about six feet high, would be less likely than that of any other of the five candidates, to make a favourable impression upon foreigners. It is dignified, to be sure, and conciliatory; but then, it does not appear natural, and is far from being easy or graceful.

If General Jackson should be elected, there would be a thorough revolution in the present system of things. He would, probably, do a great deal of good—but might do a great deal of harm, in his thorough-going, revolutionary, and absolute spirit. His officers would all resemble himself: his influence would assemble all the rash and adventurous material of the nation about him—and honest as he undoubtedly is, lead the country into many a situation of peril. A man who, after having received the fire of his adversary, where the parties were permitted to fire when they pleased, walked deliberately up to him, and shot him through the head (a story that is generally told, and generally believed in America:)—a man who ventured to reform the judgment of a court-martial, and order two men to execution, because he thought them worthy of death; a man who suspended the Habeas Corpus act, of his own free will, at New Orleans, and, I believe, actually imprisoned, or threatened to imprison, the judge for issuing a writ; a man who imprisoned, or arrested, the governor of Florida—invaded a neighbouring territory, of his own head, with an army at his back—and publicly threatened to cut off the ears of sundry senators of the United States, for having ventured to expostulate with the government, on account of his high-handed measures, however he may be fitted for a time of war, is not very well calculated, I should think, to advance the political reputation, or interests of his country, in time of peace.

The last of the candidates, Mr. CLAY, one of the American Commissioners at Ghent, and for many years Speaker of the House of Representatives, a situation of great influence and authority, is better known in Europe, than any of the others, except Mr. Adams. He is a plain-looking man, with a common face; light hair; about five feet ten; talks with great animation, and declaims with surprising fluency

and boldness. He exercises a very commanding influence over a powerful party in his country; and if elected, will contribute greatly to extend the reputation of the government. He is neither so profound, nor so comprehensive, as Mr. Adams in his political views; but he is an able and honest politician; with friends a thousand times more enthusiastic than are those of Mr. Adams; but they are neither so numerous, so thoughtful, nor so respectable.

His manner is very unpretending, and very awkward: he has a good deal of electioneering expedient—but it is easily seen through. I remember having seen him enter the city of Washington, alone, and unattended by a servant, on horseback, with his portmanteau or valise, stuffed behind the saddle, two or three days before the election of Speaker. He had been reported sick and dying for several successive weeks—and was, finally, said to be actually a dead man. And when he appeared, it was in the manner which I have described, although the issue of his election as Speaker, was generally believed to be, in one alternative, conclusive upon his chance for the Presidency; that is—if he were *not* elected Speaker; it was believed that he had no chance for the Presidency, although, if he were elected Speaker, his election to the Presidency was not by any means, certain to follow. These reports, and the republican entry, were, probably electioneering tricks: the first (for Mr. Clay had never been sick at all) was got up by his friends to try the pulse of the people; and the latter was his own.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

From Gov. Chittenden to President Weare.

Arlington, Vermont, Sept. 3, 1773.

SIR—I have received yours of the 22d ult., and although not addressed to me as a magistrate or head of a free State, duly observed the contents, and agreeable to your request shall lay it before the General Assembly of this State, at their session in October next.

And in the meantime assure you, that I shall not so much as countenance any infringement on the right of New-Hampshire, or promote any measure which may tend to anarchy and confusion.

As your apology is not by me thought sufficient for omission in address, I shall not in future receive, or answer any letter, to me directed by the authority of the State of New-Hampshire on public service, whilst I sustain my present

office, unless directed in the style given me by the Representatives of my constituents in General Assembly, who are the only proper source of the titles, rank, &c. of their magistrates.

I am, with due respect, your most
obedient humble servant,

THOS. CHITTENDEN.

The Hon. Meshech Weare, Esq.

From Col. Scammell to Col. Peabody.

Camp Middle Brook, April 2, 1779.

DEAR SIR—Relying on your friendship, I must entreat you to assist me in procuring certain certificates and copies of receipts, which I find absolutely necessary in settling my account with the auditors, who are very strict. I have wrote Esq. Thompson particularly on the subject. Capt. Gilman, the bearer, will likewise be able to let you into the matter circumstantially.

I am almost tired of quarrelling with Great-Britain—wish we could reduce them to reason, and a proper sense of their inability. They seem to be determined to die in the last ditch, and that we shall feel the effects of disappointed malice the ensuing campaign.

I further fear, that the war will doom me to old bachelorism—However, content myself with this consideration, that there is enough of the breed already—Though this consideration don't fully correspond with my feelings on the opening of spring. Let us establish our Independence on a lasting and honorable foundation, and I shall be happy at all events.

It seems half pay for life, for the officers of the Pennsylvania and Maryland line, is established by the respective States; also, half pay to officer's widows since the war begun. How this step will be looked upon by the other States, I can't say. This I'll venture to affirm, that it would increase legitimate subjects to the States, as it would encourage our officers, who hav'nt wives, to marry, and proceed in obedience to the first command. At present, the young women dread us as the picture of poverty; and the speculators, to our great mortification, are running away with the best of them, whilst we are the painful spectators of the meat being taken out of our mouths, and devoured by a parcel of ——. Give my sincerest compliments to inquiring friends—Mrs. Peabody in particular.

Your friend, and humble servant,

ALEXANDER SCAMMELL.

Col. Peabody.

Extracts from the Correspondence of Gov. Belcher, &c.

[Continued from page 228.]

Gov. Belcher to Secretary Waldron, dated Burlington, N. J. July 28, 1748. [Extract.] "I well approve the project, and were I in your situation, and but 54 years old. I would pursue it, *totâ animâ*; and when I survey the thing on all sides, I think it carries the complexion of success; yet, I will not have my name mentioned to the *chicken*, or to any body else. As I expect Mr. Foye will be here the next month, would'nt it be worth your while to make a visit to your aunt Chambers, and have a full talk with my nephew on the affair before he comes hither. You may say more to one another in an hour, than you can write in a day. But I remember it was as easy to move a mountain, as to persuade you to stir from home; but that way and manner won't do. No! you must exert in person; but I think I would not go to the *Weakling's* house; all must be acted with great secrecy, or the thing will fail, which otherwise may take effect, from many circumstances that seem at present to coincide in its favor. I say, let Mr. Foye come to me, well and amply instructed, and he shall have all my best thoughts and advice upon it. In the mean time, leave no stone unturned, to make a strong and authentic complaint. And so I leave the matter, 'till I hear further from you.

"I again give you pleasure, while I say, I bless God, I am placid and easy in my present situation; and think I have abundant reason to be so, for this climate and government seems calculated to my advanced years. Your unreasonable enemies do you great honor in esteeming you a man of principle and perseverance; for of what value is the acquaintance or friendship of a shittlecock? I am glad to hear you say, you believe you could soon convert what you have into cash, and at a pretty good price. *Sed cui bono?* To which I answer; It is a grave affair for a gentleman of your age and character, to pluck up stakes, and to abandon his native soil, and that of his ancestors; yet, it is done every day, and people pass from east to west, (thousands and thousands of miles distant) when they judge it for the advantage and comfort of themselves and of their families. So did the Patriarchs before the flood, and so their successors, down to this day. As the parsons say, this being premised, I go on by way of illustration, and say, unless some reasonable thing should heave in sight, I will never move you to alter your situation, although I so much desire

to have you near me ; and which, by the favor of heaven, would much sweeten my pilgrimage, and even prolong my days. Nor have I given you this trouble, without a prospect, though at some distance, of something that may be agreeable ; and of this, more hereafter, when we see what may be the fate of the new project.

“ You must not so much hug yourself within yourself, and give way to your ease, although you are a valetudinarian, yet stirring, journeying and voyaging have proved great restoratives of health and constitutions ; and now it's peace, a voyage from Portsmouth directly to Philadelphia may be soon performed, and sea sickness never kills, but is good physic to cleanse the body, and to bring on a better state of health ; and since your son Thomas is knowing, and capable in all your affairs, why shouldn't you, for once, assume a manly resolution, and come and see these parts, and your old friend, which would rejoice the cockles of my heart ; for Solomon says, “ Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend,” and this I submit to your wise adjustment.”

From Secretary Waldron to Gov. Belcher, dated September 16, 1748. [Extract.] “ I am glad your Excellency approves of our project. Your opinion that there is some probability of success, and offering to give your best thoughts and advice, after seeing Mr. Foye, affords me no small pleasure, for I am determined to pursue it with all my skill and might to its *ne plus ultra*, though considerable discouragements have already arisen, as that the K—y Kn—t's son-in-law is going home to plead the merits of his father, and to ask the same thing for him, who chooses his father should have New-Hampshire rather than Massachusetts. He will spare nothing to accomplish his design, which was imparted to me as a secret, and with an intention, I suppose, that I should offer my assistance in promoting a complaint in his favor, which I cannot do, being under a prior engagement to Mr. B——, though it makes not much to me who is the successor ; the dismounting the *Don* being my principal aim.

“ I take much notice of what your Excellency says of the removal of the ante and post-diluvians down to this day, with your reasoning upon it ; and with greater gratitude than I can utter, acknowledge your repeated kind expressions in regard to your seeing such an atom as I am, and particularly of a prospect of something at a distance, to be mentioned hereafter, when the fate of the new project is determined.

"I am much obliged for what your Excellency is pleased to say of Mrs. Waldron and her sons, though what I mentioned in my last of the elder, was rather a sudden excursion of my pen, than the fruits of digested thoughts and serious consideration, for which I ought to (and do now) ask your Excellency's pardon; and yet you were pleased to take so much notice of it, as to say you would cast your eyes through the province, &c.

"We have a report, that a lady at London had taken passage in a ship for Philadelphia, to go to Gov. Belcher; and that, like the Queen of Sheba, in her visit to King Solomon, she brings much gold with her, and will commune with your Excellency of all that is in her heart. If the story be true, perhaps she may be at Burlington before this reaches thither; in which case, it will be opportune for my congratulations on the occasion, of which I pray your Excellency's acceptance, together with my heartiest wishes and prayers, that a long series of happiness may attend you in your person, family and government; even till you shall be called off from this stage of fluctuation and uncertainties, to the mansions of uninterrupted joy and eternal felicity.

"There is *one* thing, which if rightly represented, I'm persuaded would break the *Don* in pieces; that is, the waste of the King's timber; but there is hardly a man in the province would mention it, either as a complaint or a witness, as most of the people make earnings out of the unrighteous indulgence. *Diego* is surveyor of the woods, his brother Mark is undertaker for the contractors with the navy board for masts; the undertaker agrees with any and every body that apply, for as many trees as they will get of any size, without regard to the number or dimensions mentioned in the contract. The surveyor licenses all that the undertaker agrees with, and so a twofold iniquity ensues. The undertaker has a dock of masts always ready to supply the wants of those who stand in need, at his own price, of which doubtless the broker has his share, and the countrymen cut what trees they please, making masts of the best for the King, and such others as the undertaker supplies, and converting the rest into mill logs for their own use. But this is an affair not easily detected, but by a court of inquiry, and moving in it, would be one of the most unpopular things in the world."

[To be continued.]

MISCELLANIES.*Circuit and District Courts of New-Hampshire.*

[Communicated.]

THE JUDICIAL COURTS of the United States, in and for the New-Hampshire District, were organized in pursuance of an act passed September 24th, 1789, at the first session of the Congress of the United States, begun and held at the city of New-York on the 4th day of March, 1789.

THE CIRCUIT COURT was held at Portsmouth, on the 20th May 1790, by Hon. John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, and Hon. John Sullivan, Judge of the New-Hampshire District. At the subsequent terms, the said Court was held by the following Judges, viz.

1790. Nov. Term. By John Jay, William Cushing and John Sullivan.

1791. May, John Jay, William Cushing and John Sullivan.

do. Nov. John Jay and William Cushing.

1792. May, do. do.

do. Oct. James Wilson and James Iredell.

1793. May, William Cushing.

do. Oct. James Wilson and John Blair.

1794. May and Oct. William Cushing.

1795. May, James Iredell and John Pickering.

do. Oct. William Cushing and John Pickering.

1796. May, Samuel Chase and John Pickering.

do. Oct. W. Cushing and J. Pickering.

1797. May, Oliver Ellsworth and J. Pickering.

do. Nov. W. Cushing and J. Pickering.

1798. May, Oliver Ellsworth and J. Pickering.

do. Nov. William Patterson and J. Pickering.

1799. May, Samuel Chase and J. Pickering.

do. Nov. William Cushing.

1800. May, William Patterson.

do. Nov. William Cushing.

1801. April, John Lowell, Chief Justice,

& Oct. Benjamin Bourne, } Circuit Judges.
Jeremiah Smith,

1802. April, John Lowell and Jeremiah Smith.

do. Nov. William Cushing.

1803. May and Nov. William Cushing.

1804. May and Nov. W. Cushing and John S. Sherburne

1805-6, each term, W. Cushing and J. S. Sherburne.
 1807. May, John S. Sherburne.
 do. Nov. W. Cushing and John S. Sherburne.
 1808-9, each term, do. do.
 1810-11, each term, John S. Sherburne.
 1812. May, *Joseph Story and John S. Sherburne*, who
 have since presided as Judges of said Court.

THE DISTRICT COURT was organized in 1789, December 15th, Hon. John Sullivan, Judge of said Court. From 17th March 1795, to 1801, the District Court was held by Hon. John Pickering.

From 27th April 1801, to 29th June 1802, by Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Circuit Judge, acting as District Judge by direction of the Circuit Court for the first Circuit, by reason of the indisposition of Judge Pickering.

From September 1802 to 1803, by John Pickering.

From March 1803 to 1804, no Court was held. Since May 1804, the Court has been held by Hon. *John Samuel Sherburne*, Judge of said Court.

Attorneys of the United States for the New-Hampshire District.

1789 to 1797. Edward St. Loe Livermore, Esq.

1798 to 1800. Jeremiah Smith, Esq.

1801 to 1804. John Samuel Sherburne, Esq.

1804, to *Daniel Humphreys, Esq.*

Clerks of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the N. H. District.

1789, Nov. 10, Jonathan Steele, Esq.

1804, May 1, Richard Cutts Shannon, Esq.

1814, ——— George Washington Prescott, Esq.

1817, March 18, Peyton Randolph Freeman, Esq.

1821, May 8, *William Claggett, Esq.*

Marshals for the N. H. District.

1789, John Parker, Esq.

1792, Nathaniel Rogers, Esq.

1798, Bradbury Cilley, Esq.

1802, Michael M'Clary, Esq.

1824, *Pearson Cogswell, Esq.*

NOTE ON DEDHAM, IN MASS.

[From a sermon of Rev. William Cogswell, 1816.]

The town of Dedham, according to the most authentic documents which can be obtained, was the *sixteenth* or *eigh-*

teenth original settlement in New-England. From the church records, it appears that the first settlers came from several parts of England, and were most of them unknown to each other. They were undoubtedly of that class of men called puritans, who fled from their native country, from their homes, and from their earthly all, that they might enjoy religious peace and liberty.

In the year 1636, the inhabitants petitioned the General Court, that the settlement might be incorporated into a town, and be called *Contentment*. On the 8th of September, in the same year, it was incorporated, but, for reasons unknown, it was called Dedham. Within the limits of territory which originally included Dedham, containing in 1637, only thirty families; there are now *eight* towns and *fourteen* societies for religious worship.*

The first Church in Dedham, according to Johnson's History of New-England, (printed in London, 1654) was the *fourteenth* that was embodied in this country, and was gathered 8th November, 1638, and consisted of eight persons, viz. John Allen, Ralph Wheelock,† Edward Allen, John Luson, John Hunting, John Frayry, Eleazer Lusher, and Robert Hinsdale. Soon, however, more were added to it. On the 24th of April, 1639, Rev. JOHN ALLEN, who had been for a number of years a faithful preacher of the gospel in England, and who came to this country in 1637, in company with Rev. John Fiske, of Chelmsford, was inducted into the pastoral office of that church.

There he continued in the ministry till August 26, 1671, at which time he died, in the 75th year of his age. His successors in the ministry have been Rev. William Adams, Rev. Joseph Belcher, Rev. Samuel Dexter, Rev. Jason Haven, Rev. Joshua Bates, and Rev. Alvan Sampson.

Ecclesiastical Notes on Canton, Ms.—The Congregational church in Canton, Massachusetts, was gathered 30th October, 1717. Rev. Joseph Morse, a native of Medfield, born about 1671, who graduated at Harvard College in 1699, was ordained the same day the church was organized. Mr. Morse died in November, 1732, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Dunbar, son of Mr. John Dunbar, who emigrated from Scot-

* The following are the towns, with the number of religious societies contained in each; Dedham, containing *four*; Medford, *two*; Needham, *two*; Bellingham, *one*; Walpole, *one*; Natick, *one*; and Dover, *one*.

† Ralph Wheelock, was the ancestor of the late President Wheelock.

land to America, near the commencement of the last century. Mr. Dunbar was born at Boston, 2d October, 1704, graduated at Harvard College in 1723, and was ordained 15th November, 1727. He was well skilled in the Classicks, and had a critical knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages. He was remarkably studious, and during his long ministry of 55 years, wrote more than 7000 sermons. He composed with great ease, and wrote in stenography of his own invention. For more than half a century, he was never absent from his pulpit through ill health. His printed sermons amount to eight. Mr. Dunbar* died 15th June, 1783, in the 79th year of his age, and 56th of his ministry, and was succeeded by Rev. Zachariah Howard, a native of Bridgewater, who graduated at Harvard college in 1784. He was ordained the minister of the first parish in Stoughton, now Canton, 25th October, 1786, and died 18th September, 1806, in the 48th year of his age, and the 20th of his ministry. Rev. William Richey succeeded Mr. Howard, and was ordained 1st July, 1807.†

The church in Canton dismissed thirty-three of their number to form the church in the third Precinct (now Stoughton) which was gathered 10th August, 1744. Rev. Jedidiah Adams, born 21st March, 1712, who graduated at Harvard College in 1733, was the first minister. He was ordained 19th February, 1746, and died 25th February, 1799, aged 88, and had nearly completed the 53d year of his ministry. He had survived every member of the church over which he was ordained, excepting one.

NATHANIEL MELOON.

NATHANIEL MELOON, who was the first settler in the westerly part of Salisbury, was taken by the Indians, May 16, 1753, together with his wife and three children, viz. Sarah, Rachel, and Daniel. They were carried to Canada, where he and his wife were sold to the French in Montreal. The three children were kept by the Indians. After they had resided in Montreal about a year and a half, they had a son born, who was baptized by a French friar by the name

* Mr. Dunbar. was grandfather of Rev. Elijah Dunbar, of Peterborough, in this State.

† Capt. *Consider Atherton*, the oldest member of the church in Canton, then in his 91st year, attended the ordination, and walked from his dwelling house, a distance of about four miles, attended the exercises, and returned home on foot, the same day.

of *Joseph Mary*.—Mr. Meloon returned from captivity after four years and a half to his farm in Salisbury. Sarah died with the Indians. Rachel, who was 9 years old when captured, returned after 9 years. She had become much attached to the Indians; was about to be married to Peter Louis, son of Col. Louis of Cagnawaga. She had the habits of, and acted like an Indian; learned the Indian language, and could sing their songs.*

She was carried by the Indians to the Mississippi, who went there to obtain a settlement; but the Flat Heads would not suffer them to stay, and they returned. On their way, they desired to ascertain whether a part of their own tribe had found a country for a good settlement. In order to find out, they practised some magical rites to raise their *Evil Spirit*. They cut poles and stuck them in the ground in a circle, covered the top with bark, leaving a small hole, and put an old Indian into the circle; he set up a powow, &c. a small creature, of the bigness of a small owl, went down to him through the hole—the Indian held a sort of conversation with this bird—the bird came out, and flew to the west; and after a while came back, and went into the hole. The Indian talked with the bird, and it came out, and went off, and all was still. The Indians broke the circle and went in: the old Indian lay as dead. In a short time he revived, and informed them, that their friends had found a country, and were well settled, which was afterwards found to be a fact. After her return, she married Reuben Greeley, by whom she had one son, Nathaniel Greeley, now living.

Opinions.—Weak minds always conceive it most safe to adopt the sentiments of the multitude. They never venture to form an opinion on any subject until the majority have decided. These decisions, whether on men or things they implicitly follow, without giving themselves the trouble to inquire who is right, or on which side the truth predominates.

* The following is a specimen of one of their songs:

She dokina wen to markit
Asoo sa sika me a saw
Sa waka catawunka naw
Chicka way sa catawunka naw—

The girk tha wont su su tunga tueh
Run au by oo a soo sa soos
Run au by oo a soo sa soos
Jo etuh butka—

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON, 1711.

["The year 1711 was rendered remarkable by a fire in the city of Boston, which from that time until the year 1760, was called the *Great Fire*. It was supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of an old woman in or near what is called Williams' court. All the houses on both sides of Cornhill, from School street to what was called the stone shop, in Dock square, all the upper part of King street on the south and north side, together with the town house, and what was called the old meeting house above it, were consumed to ashes." In lately looking over a mass of ancient papers and pamphlets, we found the following "Lamentation," on this calamity, of which, perhaps, there is not another copy in existence.—EDITORS.]

A Short Lamentation,

ON THE

Awful Rebuke of Divine Providence by Sea and Land: mainly upon our Metropolis Town, *Boston, New-England*. By the Late Desolation made by FIRE; begun Tuesday Evening about Seven a Clock, and ended about Two, the 2d. and 3d. of October. 1711.

LORD, Where's thy tender Bowels Lord, With Bruises and the Raging Flames,
thy Heritage doth Claim? there many Lives were lost:
Throughout the Habitable World, More worth than Houses and Choice Goods,
thine Anger spreads its Fame. which many Thousand cost.

[Line illegible.]
didst dash our Ships of Store:
And thou hast spoiled our Choicest Town,
and Treasures on the Shore.

Thy Ancient House where thy dear Saints
assembled in thy Name;
Thou gavest as a Sacrifice,
to the Consuming Flame.

Thine Honour hath remov'd from where,
thou hast long dwelt before;
And with a sharp Rebuke hast turn'd,
thy Children out of door.

Their very Souls were oft refresht,
where Golden Streams did shine:
Flowing forth from Love's Fountain, that
is Holy and Divine.

If at GOD's Sanctuary, He
in Judgment doth begin;
Where shall they find a hiding place,
who Monsters are in Sin?

Our Losing of our Great Exchange,
gives us a fearful Wound.
Some say, but few such Chambers in
our Kingdom can be found.

At Evening our wasted Friends,
enjoy'd a good Estate:
Next Morning light discovered,
their Places Desolate.

Under the brick and the walls,
some Bodies appeared there:
Which could not be distinguished,
what Bodies they did bear.

The Changes you have felt of late;
'tis sad to see or tell.
Your Case with that of holy *Job's*,
may bear some parallel.

In Patience walk close with your GOD;
and in his Love remain,
And He who pleas'd to Pull you down,
will Build you up again.

We see our Outward Comforts here,
they often find a Wing:
And in their passing off sometimes,
they leave a smarting Sting.

LORD, Teach us that we profit by
thy sore afflicting Hand:
Thy Frowns are on us on the Sea,
our City and our Land.

GOD also in this Province hath,
shew'd us another Frown;
In Fevers, Fluxes, and Ague Pains,
passing from Town to Town.

Upon His People's Prayers, GOD
hath seem'd to turn His Back:
To answer some of our Requests,
He seemeth to be slack.

Our QUEEN from Flanders Mustered,
Her Senior Men of War :
Who were Expert to handle Arm ;
did Cowardise abhor.

She sent a Noble General,
is call'd Renowned HILL :
To Serve the QUEEN, and Help our Land,
he seem'd to have Good Will.

And of his Brother NICHOLSON,
with Care and Love he spake :
If he could gone ashoar he would,
part of his Hazzards take.

Kind NICHOLSON doth spare no Pains,
of Head, or Feet, or Hand,
To use all methods for the Peace
and Welfare of our Land.

Our Fleet upon the River Great,
did make a Lovely show :
Their Masts shew'd like the Cedars, that
in Lebanon did grow.

Be Thankful that the LORD did spare,
our Province Soldiers Lives :
We hope He'l bring them Home to see,
their Parents and their Wives.

Be Thankful that the LORD Himself,
His Children doth Chastise ;
And gives us not into the Hands,
of Cruel Enemies.

Were we fit for Deliverance,
the LORD would Crush our Foes :
He'd put His Bridle in their Lips,
and Hook upon their Nose.

S. F.

BOSTON : Printed for the Author, by E. Phillips, at his Shop
in Newbury Street, 1711.

NOTE TO VERSE 11th.

[The lives of several sailors were lost. Anxious to save the bell of the meeting-house, they went up into the steeple or cupola. While they were there engaged, the house was on fire below, and the stairs were consumed. They were seen at work just before the roof fell in, and all perished in the flames. *Coll. of Mass. Hist. Soc. IV. 189.*]

LITERARY NOTICES.

History of Boston.—Mr. A. Bowen has undertaken to publish a history of Boston in numbers of 24 pages, ornamented with engravings. The price is twenty-five cents a number, and it is calculated the work will make from twelve to sixteen numbers. We have seen the first number, and it is but just to say that it is, so far, well written, and handsomely and correctly printed. It also contains a "South East view of Boston" and a view of the New State House, handsomely engraved by Mr. Bowen. We do not hesitate to recommend this work to the patronage of our fellow citizens, as one which cannot fail of being highly interesting.—*Statesman.*

Winthrop's Journal.—Proposals have been issued by Messrs. Phelps and Farnham, of Boston, for publishing by subscription, the History of New-England, from 1630 to 1649, by John Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts, edited by James Savage, Esq. The publication of this work has been long and impatiently expected, by all those who are acquainted with the value of the original, and the great industry, patient research, and precision of the editor. The manuscript of the third and last part of this history, was discovered a few years since, and has never been published. The two first parts were printed in 1790,

but very inaccurately, and with many omissions, in consequence of obscurity or defect in the manuscript from which it was published, or from want of care in the editor of that edition. A new copy of the whole work is now prepared from the original manuscript, in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the work is to be accompanied with notes "to illustrate their civil and ecclesiastical concerns, the geography, settlement and institutions of the country, and the lives and manners of the principal planters," which, from the known familiarity of the present editor with the early history of the country, and the care he has bestowed on this undertaking, there is reason to believe will be hardly less valuable than the principal work.—*Dai. Adv.*

ROBERT WALN, Jr. Esq. of Philadelphia, the indefatigable author of the Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, has issued proposals for publishing the *Life of the Marquis De la Fayette, Major General in the service of the United States of America, in the War of the Revolution*, to be composed from the most authentic materials. The eminent services of this distinguished foreigner rendered this country in the darkest days of her struggle against oppression, entitle him to the grateful consideration of those who are now enjoying the prosperity which he contributed to establish. Considering his intended visit to this country, the present delineation of his public and private character will be very seasonable, and must be highly acceptable to our citizens. The work is to contain from 200 to 250 pages 8vo. at \$2,50.

Waln's Biography.—The fourth volume of the biography of the signers to the Declaration of Independence, has just been published and delivered to subscribers. Its contents are the lives of Thomas Heyward, George Read, William Williams, Samuel Huntington, William Floyd, George Walton, George Clymer, and Benjamin Rush, comprising about 300 pages, and ornamented with five beautiful engravings. In point of literary execution, and typographical neatness, this volume is not inferior to its predecessors; and at a period when every thing of a revolutionary character is acquiring additional interest, and is sought after with increased avidity, such a work surely ought to receive an extensive and liberal patronage. To the future historian and to posterity it will be invaluable, as containing an authentic biography of the statesmen, and patriots, who participated in the greatest event on record. A copy of this book should be found on the shelves of every library.—*N. Y. States.*

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.



THOUGHTS OF LACON.

During the residence of Mr. Colton in Charleston, he occasionally amused himself by giving his thoughts to the public, in a newspaper column. The following, from the Courier, may be considered as an American Appendix to Lacon, by the author:

"Have you such a thing, Sam, as tenpence about you? Remember, *I only ask for information.*"

JEREMY DIDLER.

QUERIES.

Whether the moderns are not wise by the ignorance, no less than by the wisdom of their forefathers—and whether their errors have not been as a beacon, and their discoveries as a lighthouse—and whether the march of knowledge, like the march of time, doth not progress in darkness no less than in the light.

Whether there are not three insurmountable inequalities among men—inequalities of physical strength, wealth, and talent—and whether talent be not the highest of the three, inasmuch as it can command the one and acquire the other.

Whether wealth does not begin to be the most dangerous of all powers the moment it ceases to be the lowest—and whether man, if placed in a society where money can do every thing, is not too often tempted to do every thing for money.

What will be the result of the great tragi-comedy about to be enacted on the stage in the world, and will the march of the bayonet be strong enough to put down the march of opinion.

It is impossible to build a marble temple of brick materials—and are there not many that could defend their liberty, but who do not deserve it—while there are some that do deserve their liberty, but who can hardly defend it.

Whether universal suffrage be the best mode of accomplishing the highest object of all governments, namely, that the men of principle may be principal men

Whether an Englishman who comes to America a whig, has not to thank his philosophy rather than his feelings, if he does not return a tory.

Is not he that prefers the submissive society of slaves, to the rough raciness of freemen, more so to be pitied than he who pre-

fers a pumpkin to a pine-apple, because the one has a smooth coat and the other a rugged one.

Whether a half enlightened population, with the fullest scope allowed them of thought, speech and publication, be not precisely the materials most liable to be made the dupes of the demagogue, the property of the ambitious, and the prey of the hypocritical.

Whether America cannot offer this dilemma to all her aggressors—"Attack me with few, and I will overwhelm you—attack me with many, and you shall overwhelm yourselves."

Whether an union of truth in the bond of reason, be not as great a good as an union of error in the bond of faith.

Whether ignorance be not all that certain popular preachers demand from their congregations, and impudence all that they rely on in themselves.

Whether the whole realms of human intellect be not under the abject despotism of that capricious tyrant, doubt—who reigns in the breast of all of us, but gives satisfaction to none of us—and whether we can define one of those most important things on which all our reasonings depend—life and death—time and space—matter and mind.

Whether prudery of conduct be not an armour resorted to for the defence of that which the fair owner suspects may be endangered—and whether freedom of demeanor be not the result of that confidence in the strength of the citadel, that can fearlessly permit an enemy to reconnoitre the out works.

Whether "*tuta timens*" be not a good proverb, and many have not failed from the inactivity produced by the very goodness of their cause—and whether he, that defends a bad cause, is not obliged to do every thing for it, because it can do nothing for itself.

Whether it be not fortunate, that that ancient library which was given as fuel to the public baths, should have kept the good people of Alexandria in hot water for a season, rather than all posterity in the same predicament, forever—and whether it be not better that men should grow wise by reflecting on their own thoughts, than blindly poring over those of others.

Whether Napoleon sincerely meant to have given liberty to France, the moment she was capable of enjoying it—and whether the single intention be not the only thing that is required to stamp him the greatest man of any time and of any place.

Would not Napoleon, who succeeded in France, have failed in America, and would not Washington, who succeeded in America, have failed in France, and do not great men often follow events, yet fancy that they guide them.

Whether the greatest event of modern times did not hinge upon the merest trifle, and whether the French Revolution did not result from the turn of a mutton chop.

Whether the "*cui bono*?" or question so triumphantly asked

by the advocates of despotism with regard to the French Revolution, be not a question as impertinent as it is absurd.

Whether all those who were the victims of the French Revolution would not have been where they now are without it—and whether the abolition of tithes, and the law of primogeniture be not fully worth the price of their removal—and if the establishment of trial by jury and the *Code Napoleon* be not positive and extensive good, as certain of security from their value, as of stability from their weight.

Whether it be not the particular interest of America to support the general interest of freedom throughout the world, and whether at the present crisis, the overwhelming brightness of her example be not her surest and her safest course.

Whether he that at every step of his political career, makes *one* friend and *one* enemy, does not play a very losing game—and whether revenge be not a stronger principle of action than gratitude.

Whether most duels are not fought through fear—and whether the bravest of us would not gladly refuse a challenge if he durst.

Whether the law of opinion be not still a tyrant existing in the midst of freedom—and whether like all other tyrants, it be not often capricious and sometimes blind.

Whether despotism and a free press be not two things that can by no possibility co-exist.

Is it not better that a bad life should be joined to a good doctrine, than that a bad doctrine should be supported by a good life—and will not the sect survive the founder.

Is not he that can make an opportunity superior to him that takes it; and is not he that strikes only when the iron is hot likely to be outdone by him, that makes the iron hot by striking.

Whether it be not natural that those who hold power should be most anxious to retain it; and whether it be not unfortunate that the right use of power is not always the best mode of effecting its continuance.

Whether man be not too easily tempted; and whether a wise legislature ought not to be more proud of having removed one temptation than of having punished twenty crimes.

Whether a knowledge of others ought not to prevent our diffidence, and a knowledge of ourselves, our presumption.

Whether it be not easier to calculate how many seconds make up the longest life; and whether it be not impossible to calculate how many such lives would make up an eternity.

Whether a single second does not bear a greater proportion to the longest life, than the longest life to an eternity; and whether one may not humbly be permitted to hope that endless punishment may not be awarded for sin committed in any period that bears a far less proportion to eternity than a second does to a single life.

Whether it be not far more easy to ask the above questions, than to answer them.

FROM TOOKE'S VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Schober, in his *Memorabilia Russico-Asiatica*, relates the story of a Laplander who had lived some time at Astrakhan. This Laplander, on account of his uncommonly capacious memory, was the wonder of his time. He had been privately stolen away from his native country when very young, and brought up at Stockholm; Charles XI. sent him afterwards, with a considerable stipend, to Wittenburg, in order to study theology. It was thought he might be usefully employed as a missionary to preach the gospel to the Laplanders in their own tongue. Having finished his academical studies, he returned to Stockholm, where on being examined at court he was found to speak latin readily, though in general faultily. He preached without hesitation, but also without sense. The ministry of Stockholm thought him capable of undertaking, under the divine blessing, the work of conversion in his own country, and ordained him accordingly to make proselytes in Lapland.

The converter of the heathen being arrived among his countrymen, found that rein deer milk and dried fish were no longer to his palate. Scarcely had he been there half a year, but he mounted a rein deer, forsook his miserable country, presented himself at Stockholm, in the dress of a common Laplander, and got a few pence from the populace by making a show of his beast. Falling into extreme contempt by this degrading employment, he determined to repair to Denmark. About the year 1704, he made his entry into Copenhagen, sitting on his rein deer, amidst a prodigious concourse of people. He was conducted to the presence of the king, to whom he gave himself out for a Lapland prince; the people of the court made merry with him, and kept him generally drunk with wine and brandy. Under the same title he travelled into Germany, visited the principal courts, and was seldom sober. From Germany he proceeded to France, where, in one month, he learned the French language, and received very handsome presents from Louis XIV. Thence he returned to Germany, and then traversing Poland, he came into Russia.

He had been only six weeks in St. Petersburg, when he was able to express himself with tolerable facility in the Russian Language, even so as to preach in it before Peter the Great, the archbishop of the province, and the great officers of state. The Emperor bestowed on him a yearly pension of two-hundred and fifty rubles, and sent him to Astrakhan, in order to learn the Tartarian language, which, consisting of various dialects, is accordingly very difficult. He was actually master of it in a very short time so as to speak it fluently. But, living very loosely in Astrakhan, and being frequently seen lying asleep in the streets, drunk, and senseless, he was one day taken up by the Kalmuks, and privately conveyed out of town. On his being brought before the khan Ayuka, the khan ordered his crown to be shaved

in the manner of the Kalmuks, had him dressed in the Kalmuk fashion, and gave him two wives, both of whom were soon pregnant by him. He had hardly been four weeks among these people, ere he not only understood them, but also in case of necessity would talk intelligibly to them. The Kalmuks gave him horses, took him with them, on their hunting parties, lived, ate, and played with him, and had not the slightest idea that he would ever quit them. But as soon as he saw an opportunity, he made his escape, and returned to Astrakhan.

In this place, he afterwards made himself master of the Persian, and the language of the subjects of the Great Mogul, he also spoke the modern Greek; but his dissolute life, and his daily drunkenness, cut him off in the flower of his age.

The various kinds of Fish to be found on the coast of New-England,
poetically described in 1639.

The king of waters, the sea shouldering Whale,
The snuffing Grampus, with the oily Seal;
The storm-presaging Porpus, Herring-Hog,
Line shearing Shark, the Catfish, and Sea-Dog;
The scale-fenced Sturgeon, wry-mouth'd Hollibut,
The flouncing Salmon, Codfish, Greedigut;
Cole, Haddick, Hake, the Thornback and the Scate,
Whose Slimy outside makes him seld' in date;
The stately Bass, old Neptune's fleeting post,
That tides it out and in from sea to coast;
Consorting Herrings, and the bony Shad,
Big-bellied Alewives, Mackerels richly clad
With rainbow color, the Frostish and the Smelt,
As good as ever Lady Gustus felt;
The spotted Lamprons, Eels, the Lamperies,
That seek fresh water brooks with Argus eyes;
These watery villagers, with thousands more,
Do pass and repass near the verdant shore.

KINDS OF SHELL FISH.

The luscious Lobster, with the Crabfish raw,
The brinish Oyster, Muscle, Perriwig,
And Tortoise sought by the Indian's Squaw,
Which to the flats dance many a winter's jig,
To drive for cockles, and to dig for Clams,
Whereby her lazy husband's guts she crams.

Affecting Anecdote.—A circumstance of a very interesting and affecting kind occurred some time since, in one of the Greek Isles. A number of the islanders, terrified at the approach of a Turkish force, hurried on board a large boat, and pushed off from the land. The wife of one of them, a

young woman of uncommon loveliness, seeing her husband departing, stood on the shore, stretching out her hands towards the boat, and imploring, in the most moving terms, to be taken on board. The Greek saw it without concern or pity, and, without aiding her escape, bade his companions hasten their flight. The unfortunate woman left unprotected in the midst of her enemies, struggled through scenes of difficulty and danger, of insult and suffering, till her failing health and strength, with a heart broken sorrow, brought her to her death bed. She had never heard from her husband; and, when wandering among the mountains, or lying hid in some wretched habitation, or compelled to urge her flight amidst cruel fatigues, her affections for him and the hope of meeting him again, bore up her courage through all. He came at last, when the enemy had retreated, and the Greeks had sought their homes again; and learning her situation, was touched with the deepest remorse. But all hope of life was then extinguished; her spirit had been tried to the utmost; love had changed to aversion, and she refused to see or forgive him. There is at times, in the character of a Greek woman, as more than one occasion occurred of observing, a strength and sternness that is remarkable. Her sister and relations were standing round her bed; and never in the days of health and love, did she look so touchingly beautiful as then; her fine dark eyes were turned on them with a look, as if she mourned not to die, but still felt deeply her wrongs; the natural paleness of her cheek, was crimsoned with a hectic hue, and the rich tresses of her hair, fell dishevelled by her side. Her friends, with tears, entreated her to speak and forgive her husband; but she turned her face to the wall, and waved her hand for him to be gone. Soon the last pang came over, and the affection conquered; she turned suddenly round, raised a look of forgiveness to him, placed her hand in his, and died.

The Emperor of Morocco's sons are brought up in the following singular manner:—As soon as they are born, the Emperor sends for a Moor of fortune (not one of the first people of rank) and delivers his son to him, to bring him up as his own. The child never sees his father again till he is 12 years old. The Moor to whose care he has been delivered, is then ordered to bring him to Court, where he is examined by a council, respecting the Koran, laws of the country, &c.; and upon this examination depends the fate of the Moor. If the Emperor approves of the education of his son, the foster-father's fortune is made; if not, he is immediately cut to pieces in the Emperor's presence.

English Newspapers.—According to a late work, entitled the Periodical Press of Great Britain, the artificers and laborers of the United Kingdom seldom, or never take or purchase a newspaper; when they read them it is at clubs or taverns. The average cost of a notice or small advertisement, is seven shillings and six pence sterling. The Times newspaper, as it appears by the Stamp Office returns, published in 1821, about 86,000 advertisements; for which the proprietors paid for duty £14,570 sterling. There are about eighteen papers published in London on Sunday, of which the *John Bull*, the most *scurrilous*, has the greatest circulation. Out of London there are only three newspapers in England published oftener than once a week; and those three are published twice a week. There is no daily newspaper in Scotland. The number published in that country is thirty-two. In Ireland there are fifty-six newspapers; they are for the most part, printed in a very slovenly manner, and have a dirty appearance.

We yesterday (says the Charleston Courier of the 25th ult.) saw a hundred dollar bank bill, of one of our city banks, upon the back of which were inscribed the lines which follow. We presume it had been presented as an offering at the shrine of Grecian Liberty:

Go from my willing purse! nor doze in peace,
Whilst thralldom is, or tyrants prowl on Greece,
Nor tarry till the world's from bondage free,
And equal rights deck ev'ry land and sea;
Then tell the *nice*, who ask thy donor's goal,
Thou wert emitted from a freeman's soul.

This reminds us of a poetical wish of an ancient author, in reference to the success of his works:

May this book continue in motion,
And its leaves every day be unfurled,
Till an ant to the dregs drinks the ocean,
And a tortoise crawls over the world.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Chester, June 18, Hon. AMOS KENT, aged 49. He was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, and fitted for College in part under the celebrated Samuel Moody of Byfield Academy. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1794, and studied law with the late Hon. William Gordon of Amherst, whence he removed to Chester, and settled in the practice in 1798. Mr. Kent was honored with the suffrages of his fellow citizens for the office of Senator for district No. 3, which he held for the years 1814 and '15. For several years of the latter part of his life, he was much devoted to agricultural pursuits, and an active and useful member and officer of the New-Hampshire Board of Agriculture, and of the Agricultural Society for the county of Rockingham.—*Concord Register*.

In Nelson, June 3, Mr. John Buxton, aged 95 years and 6 months. He was a soldier of the revolution. He was a soldier in the French war, and in the Revolution was at the battle of Bunker Hill and at the taking of Burgoyne.

In Wilton, June 5th, Mrs. Anna, Wife of Mr. John Kimball, and daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan Livermore, 42.

In Middletown, June 18, Major Robert Warner, 79, a revolutionary officer.

In Litchfield, May 21, Mr. John Cotton, 108, a revolutionary pensioner. Mr. C. served seven years in the old French war, and seven years in the revolutionary war.

In New-Haven, Lieut. Timothy Mix, 85, an officer of the revolution.

In Merrimack, May 31, Albert, son of Mr. Joel Hodgman, 12.

In New-Ipswich, May, 17, Mr. Benjamin Jones, 75.

In New-Boston, June 4, Mr. John M'Curdy, 78, a revolutionary pensioner; Capt. Samuel Morgan, 35, formerly of Manchester, Mass.

In Norwich, Vt. June 16th, Paul Brigham, 79. For four years he served as a Captain in the war for Independence; five years was he High Sheriff for Windsor county; a Major General of Militia; five years Chief Judge of the County Court, and 22 of 24 succeeding years Lieutenant Governor of this state. In all these offices he sustained the reputation of discharging these several duties to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens; and received their almost unanimous suffrages for the latter, until admonished by the infirmities of age, that retirement was necessary, he declined any further publick service.

In Walpole, N. H. July 6th, Oliver Sparhawk, Esq. 53; formerly Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in this County.

In Pembroke, June 27th, Timothy Dix, Esq. about 80, a native of Littleton, Ms. He was one of the few patriots and soldiers of the revolution who have survived to the present day: he held a Lieutenant's commission in the revolutionary war, and raised a company of soldiers for that service. He was remarkable for firmness under all trials, for promptitude and decision when called to act—not less than for strong attachment in the cause of his country. In the various publick stations he held, as well as in all the private relations of life, strict integrity and faithfulness were his prominent characteristics.

In Hallowell, Me. July 7th, Mr. Isaac Clark, 83. Mr. Clark, his father and family were the first settlers of this town. They came here in the spring of 1762, at which time there was not a single house within the limits of Hallowell.

At his seat in the town of Harrison, West Chester co. N. Y., Major-General THOMAS THOMAS, 79. Gen. Thomas took an early and decided part with his country in opposing the tyrannical acts of Great Britain. He commanded a regiment in the year 1776, and was in the battle of Harlem Heights and at the White Plains. In the autumn of that year, the enemy burnt his house, and took his aged and patriotic father a prisoner to New-York, confined him in the Provost, where he died, through their inhuman treatment, a martyr to his country. Gen. Thomas was an active partisan officer, continually on the alert and harassing the enemy on every occasion, until he also was taken a prisoner, when his captors stripped him of his regimentals, took his hat from his head, and in that degraded manner, compelled him to march through the streets of New-York. Notwithstanding this, he found some friends who interceded with the commander in chief, and he was put on his parole on Long Island. After he was exchanged, he did not slacken his zeal in his country's cause, but continued harassing the enemy, and defending the peaceable inhabitants of the country against the depredations of the enemy, until peace was proclaimed. Afterwards he was repeatedly elected a member of the legislature, and always evinced himself an advocate for the people's rights — *N. Y. States.*

In Mobile, June 12th, Dr. ELIAS ROBERTS, 27—for many years a highly respectable and distinguished practitioner of medicine in that city. Dr. R. emigrated from New-Hampshire about three years ago, since which period he had been extensively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. Worn down by fatigue, he was taken with a billious fever, which ultimately terminated in his death.

"Affliction's semblance, bends not o'er thy tomb,
"Affliction's self, deplores thy youthful doom."

From *Sidney's Journal* for *July and August*, published at *New Haven*.
 Notice of Morse's New School Geography and Atlas—Richardson & Lord, Boston. The present edition with much labor and care has been taken into a new draft, and all the modern improvements of importance have been introduced. In this Work the World is represented under three distinct views—1. An introductory view of each country or grand division of the globe. 2. A view of each Country in detail. 3. General Views, or Recapitulations. The General Views occupy about one third of the Work, and constitute the feature which admirably distinguish it from former editions, and which give it a decided preference over other School Geographies. All that is important relating to the population, commerce, literature, religion, &c. of the countries of the world, is here condensed, explained by remarks, and accompanied by questions, so as to render it easy for the youth to understand. The General Views are followed by fifty pages of Questions on the Maps of the Atlas. The Atlas contains 3 Maps, viz. Of the Globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, the United States, and the British Islands. These are corrected by the authors, and are very neatly engraved and colored.

This Compend of School Geography, we understand from the Public Report of the Superintendent of Schools in the State of New York, has been examined by him, and recommended for general use in the schools throughout that State. So far as our knowledge extends, we think his judgment and decision wise, and that the work will prove extensively beneficial.

Theological Seminary, Andover, July 19, 1821.

Having examined, as extensively as our engagements would permit, "A New Abridgment of the American Universal Geography," by Jedidiah Morse, D. D. and Sidney Edwards Morse, A. M., we have no hesitation in saying, that we think it possesses great merit. With a labor which Authors rarely bestow on new editions, this Work appears to have been entirely re-written, and that with much care and ability. The simplicity and brevity of its style—the various and interesting matter which it contains—and the excellency of its arrangement, must make it very valuable, not only as a school book for youth, but as a convenient manual for occasional use to men of reading. The *System of Questions* running through the Work, and the *General Views*, at its close, must greatly increase its usefulness to learners in Geography.

E. PORTER,
 L. WOODS,
 J. MURDOCK.

From the *Superintendent of Public Schools throughout the State of New York, and Secretary of State, J. V. N. Yates, Esq.*

Rev. Jedidiah Morse—Sir, I acknowledge with much pleasure the receipt of your "New Abridgment of the American Universal Geography," and the *Atlas* intended as a companion to that Work—having devoted some time to the examination of both, I think I am enabled to pronounce upon their respective merits. Viewing them as Works intended for the use of our seminaries of education, I consider them well adapted to that object, and deserving of public attention. I shall be pleased in learning that these Works are introduced into our schools, and that the labor you have bestowed upon them will be abundantly repaid by the harvest of usefulness they shall produce.

I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, very respectfully, Your most obedient servant,
 J. V. N. YATES.

From the Boston Recorder.

Much is promised in this delineation of the Author's plan—but not more than is fulfilled. After referring to various parts of the Work for our own satisfaction, as to the fidelity of the execution, we can say with confidence, that the reasonable expectations of the public will not be disappointed. They will find the proposed arrangement preserved—the important facts stated with great perspicuity—and nothing inserted which could be omitted, without detracting from the value of the Work.

What has ever seemed to us a great deficiency in one of the most popular School Geographies now in use, is here supplied, viz. a description of boundaries and rivers.

In another and very important point of view, this Work may fairly claim the superiority over all others of the kind, that have fallen under our consideration— we allude to its accurate delineation of the moral and religious character of heathen nations, together with its condensed, but distinct statement of the history and extent of missions now in operation, and the progress which they have made to Christ. At the present period, the necessity of this kind of knowledge to the education of any system of Geography. Every parent, every teacher, every student, and it will not be long before the religious features of the earth will command the attention of the Geographer, as a primary, rather than a secondary object.

The whole is evidently the result of much labor and study, and deserves to be patronized by the public, for the well digested mass of information it furnishes on all the common topics of the Geographer, and particularly for the light it throws on the moral condition of mankind.

Having, for about two years past, made use almost exclusively of the New System of Modern Geography, by the Rev. J. and S. E. Morse, in the Academy of which I have the superintendence, I do not hesitate to give it a decided preference to any other system designed for the use of schools, so far as my acquaintance with such publications extends; and, in a long course of instruction, I believe I have seen most others which have been published in this country. Among the numerous commendations of this work, so admirably fitted for the purpose intended, I would mention particularly its judicious selection of matter, its happy arrangement, and its perspicuous style. For its size also, I think it will be found to contain more valuable knowledge than any other Geography extant. As a school book, it could not, with usefulness, perhaps be larger; and yet it has been compiled with such judgment and discrimination, that very little indeed could be omitted without manifest detriment. The "General Views" are a most valuable addition to the work. Nothing which I have ever seen in geographical publications is in my opinion, so well adapted to facilitate and enlarge the student's knowledge of this useful science.

The numerous and well selected Questions at the end of the book, are designed to direct the attention of the student, to his review of this study, to things most important to be remembered, and are well fitted to this end.

They serve also very much to lessen the labor of the instructor. The Atlas accompanying the work, evinces much care and accuracy, and is peculiarly excellent.

ROBERT REIDEN,
Principal of Fairfield Academy.

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